

DEPENDENT CLAUSES

NOUN CLAUSE

- It is a S - V construction functioning as a noun and serves as a subordinate clause of a larger construction (sentence) joined by using clause connector (that, what, when, where, if, whether (or not)who, whoever, whatever)

- As is a noun, it can do what other nouns do as:

1. Subject of a sentence

That all police officers have at least four hours of hazardous material response training is mandated by federal law.

What will be carried in the next space shuttle payload has not yet been announced to the public.

2. Object of a verb:

All participants must soon **decide whether or not they will compete in all events.**

the archeologists hardly **believed what they discovered on the cave.**

3. Object of preposition:

The members of parliament is debating **over what should be done and what should be avoided in dealing with current political crisis.**

Some people believe **in whatever organized religion tells them.**

4. Apposition to a noun or pronoun:

The problem, that the storm knocked out power, is affecting the entire town.

The report that they broadcasted the news was untrue.

The protester, whoever she was, must have come to the court with courage and clear conscience.

5. Subject complement:

What is in the report is what the public have expected.

The team's biggest concern has been who would be brave enough to present the controversial findings to the public.

6. Object of gerund

Believing whatever your eyes see sometimes leads you to misunderstanding and false conclusion.

Preserving what is left in nature needs a collective effort.

7. Direct object

The trainers told the participants of the training **what they should do in emergency situation**.

It is imperative to provide the refugees **what they really need** in this situation.

8. Indirect object

We will protect **whoever is in danger** with the best resource that we have.

In order to free ourselves from guilt, we have to give **whatever happened in the past** a new meaning.

9. Object complement

You may call me **whatever you wish** and I will have no objection.

They appointed him **what he really deserved** after his immense contribution to the city.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

- It is a dependent clause that must be joined to independent clauses
- It describes nouns and pronouns and often placed in a sentence right after the noun they describe
- It adds details to sentences by functioning as adjectives
- It is also called relative clause

1. *The umbrella with a broken handle* is mine. (Noun Phrase)

2. The umbrella *which has a broken handle* is mine. (Adj. Clause).

- An adjective clause begins with relative pronouns (**who, which, that, whom, whose, where, when, why, how**).

Examples:

People *who live in glass houses* should not throw stones.

The letter brought money *which was badly needed*.

The house *that we bought last year* belonged to a landowner.

Give the the letter to *whom it belongs*.

Mary had a little lamb *whose fleece was white as snow*.

I remember the house *where I was born*.

The time *when we should depart* has now arrived.

The reason *why he failed* is obvious.

Can you explain the way *how you do that*?

USING SUBJECT PRONOUN (WHO, WHICH, THAT)

- Relative pronoun **who**, **which**, **that** are used as subjects of the adjective clause:

*A group of scientists has been investigating **a substance**.*

***It (the substance)** has the potential to be an alternative energy.*

*A group of scientists has been investigating **a substance which has the potential to be an alternative energy**.*

- Either **who** or **that** can be used as subject pronoun for people:

*They awarded the innovator **who/that had made a contribution to the development of hearing aid** a gold medal.*

- Either **which** or **that** can be used for things:

*Algebra problems contains letters **which/that stand for unknown numbers**, or:*

USING OBJECT PRONOUN (WHOM, WHICH, THAT)

A. As the object of a verb.

- Either **whom** or **that** are used as object pronoun for people:

The man is the new president of the company.

We saw *him* at the airport this morning.

The man *whom/that we saw at the airport this morning* is the new president of the company.

- Either **which** or **that** are used as object pronoun for things:

The mathematic problems were really tough.

We had *them* in the test.

The mathematic problems *which/that we had in the test were really tough.*

- Relative pronoun as an object may be omitted from adjective clauses

B. As the objects of prepositions.

- Objects pronouns are sometimes used as objects of prepositions.
- The prepositions occur as the part of verbs in the second independent clauses:

*She is **the person**.*

*I told you **about her** when we were in the seminar.*

*She is the person **about whom I told you when we were in the seminar** (formal) or:*

*She is the person **whom I told you about when we were in the seminar** (everyday usage).*

***The music** was good.*

*We listened **to it** on our way home.*

*The music **to which we listened on our way home** was good, or:*

*The music **which we listened to on our way home** was good.*

- A preposition is never immediately followed by **that** or **who**:

*She is the person **that I told you about** .*

*The music **that we listened to on our way home** was good.*

USING POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (WHOSE, OF WHICH)

- **WHOSE** is used to show possession in an adjective clauses and has the same meaning as possessive adjectives (**his, her, its, their**):

We appreciate people.

Their passion for their work is unquestionable.

They appreciate people **whose passion for their work is unquestionable**.

- **Whose** usually modifies people, but it may also be used to modify things:

I come from a **country**. **Its** history goes back thousands of years.

I come from a **country whose history goes back thousands of years**.

- **NOUN + OF WHICH** is used to modify things and carries the same meaning as **WHOSE**. Primarily occurs in formal written English:

The engineers are engaged in **significant experiments**.

The result of the experiments (its result) will be published soon.

The engineers are engaged in significant experiments **the result of which will be published soon**.

USING “WHERE” AND “WHEN”

- WHERE is used in an adjective clause to modify a place:
The building is very old. The widow lives there (in that building).
The building **where the widow lives** is very old, or:
The building **in which the widow lives** is very old, or:
The building **which the widow lives in** is very old, or:
The building **that the widow lives in** is very old, or:
The building **the widow lives in** is very old.
- If WHERE is used, a preposition is not included. If WHERE is not used, the preposition **MUST BE INCLUDED** (look at the examples above).
- WHEN is used to modify noun of time. If WHEN is used, no preposition is included. A preposition is used preceding WHICH. Otherwise the preposition is omitted:
I will never forget the day. I met you then (on that day).
I will never forget the day **when I met you**, or:
I will never forget the day **on which I met you**, or:
I will never forget the day **that I met you**, or:
I will never forget the day **I met you**.

RESTRICTIVE AND NONRESTRICTIVE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

- Restrictive adj. clauses give essential information to define or identify the person or thing being talked about.

- This is only necessary if there are more than one person or thing involved:

*Professor Wilson **who teaches Chemistry 101** is an excellent lecturer.*

(Meaning: there are more than one professors named Wilson, and we are talking about the one who teaches Chemistry 101)

*The children **who wanted to play soccer** ran to the field as soon as the bell rang.*

(meaning: there were only some students who wanted to play soccer).

- Nonrestrictive adj. clauses are only used to give more information about the thing or person being discussed. They are used between commas:

*Professor Wilson, **who teaches Chemistry 101**, is an excellent lecturer.*

(meaning: there is only one professor Wilson and he teaches Chemistry 101).

*The children, **who wanted to play soccer**, ran to the field as soon as the bell rang.*

(Meaning: all the children wanted to play soccer).

- The pronoun THAT may not be used, and object pronoun cannot be omitted:

*Mr. Lee, **whom we met in the library**, teaches Eastern Culture.*

RESTRICTIVE & NON-RESTRICTIVE WITH “WHERE” & “WHEN”

- Non-restrictive

When and **where** follow a named time or place.

Come back at 3.30, **when** I won't be so busy.

I stopped in Maidstone, **where** my sister owns a shop.

- Restrictive

When follows words such as time, day, moment.

There is hardly a moment **when** I don't think of you,
Sophia.

Where follows words such as place, house, street.

This is the street **where** I live.

USING EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY IN ADJ. CLAUSES

- An adj. clause may contains an expression of quantity + of (some of, many of, most of, a few of, two of, half of, both of, neither of, each of, all of, several of, little of, a number of, none of, etc.):

*In my class there are 20 students. **Most of them** are female.*

*In my class there are 20 students, **most of whom** are female.*

*He gave several reasons. **Only a few of them** were valid.*

*He gave several reasons, **only a few of which** were valid.*

- Only WHOM, WHICH, and WHOSE, are used in this pattern:

*The teachers are discussing Jim. **One of his** problems is poor study habits.*

*The teachers are discussing Jim, **one of whose** problems is poor study habits.*

- These constructions are more common in writing.

USING “WHICH” TO MODIFY A WHOLE SENTENCE

- The pronouns **THAT** and **THIS** can refer to the idea of a whole sentence which comes before:

*Jack was fired from his job. **That** surprised the whole office.*

*The elevator is out of order. **This** is too bad.*

- **WHICH** can be used to replace **THAT** as modifier in an adjective clause:

*Jack was fired from his job, **which** surprised the whole office.*

*The elevator is out of order, **which** is too bad.*

- Compare with Noun Clause:

***That** Jim was fired from his job surprised the whole office.*

***That** the elevator is out of order is too bad.*

- Using **WHICH** to modify a whole sentence is informal and occurs more frequently in spoken English.

REDUCING ADJ. CLAUSE TO ADJ. PHRASE

- Only adj. clauses that have a SUBJECT PRONOUN (**who, which, that**)-can be reduced to modifying adj. phrase.
- There are two ways of reducing adj. clauses to adj. phrase:

I. If there is a BE form, omit the **subject pronoun** and the **BE** form of the verbs in the adj. clauses:

The man **who is talking** to John is from Korea.

The man **talking** to John is from Korea.

The ideas **which are presented** in the meeting are interesting.

The ideas **presented** in the meeting are interesting.

Ann is the person **who are responsible** for the accommodation.

Ann is the person **responsible** for the accommodation.

The papers **that are** on that desk are mine.

The papers **on that desk** are mine.

REDUCING ADJ. CLAUSE TO ADJ. PHRASE

2. If there are **no BE** forms in adj. clauses, omit the subject pronouns and change the verbs to **-ing** form:

The children **who attend** that school receive a good education.

The children **attending** that school receive a good education.

Anyone **who lived** in the area was in a great risk of radiation exposure.

Anyone **living** in the area was in great risk of radiation exposure

- If the adjective clause is nonrestrictive (requires a comma), the adj. phrase also requires a comma:

George Washington, **who was the first president of the US**, was a wealthy colonist and a general in the army.

George Washington, **the first president of the US**, was a wealthy colonist and a general in the army.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE/PRASE AS APPOSITIVE

1. By writing the complete clause:

The White House, **which is located in Washington**, is the home of the president.

2. By writing the reduced form:

The White House, **located in Washington**, is the home of the president.

3. By placing in the beginning of the sentence before the noun/pronoun:

Located in Washington, The White House is the home of the president.

4. By locating at the end of a sentence after the noun/pronoun:

The home of the president is the White House, **(which is) located in Washington**.

