

CLAUSES

A clause is a structure that has a subject and a verb. There are two kinds of clauses. They are the independent clause and the dependent clause. An independent clause can stand by itself as a complete sentence. A dependent clause, on the other hand, cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence although it already has a subject and a verb. It must be connected to an independent clause. It is usually called a sub-clause.

There are three kinds of sub-clauses. They are the adjective clause, the adverbial clause, and the noun clause.

A. THE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

The adjective clause is a clause that modifies a noun. It describes or gives information about a noun so that it tells which person or thing the speaker means. The adjective clause is also called the relative clause.

In the relative clause, there is a conjunction. The conjunction used in the relative clause is called with the term *relative pronoun*. The relative pronoun performs a dual function in the sentence of which it is a part: it takes the place of a noun in the clause it introduces, and at the same time joins and relates that clause to the rest of the sentence.

This is *the girl*.

She gave me flowers.

This is the girl *who* gave me flowers.

She is the subject pronoun of the sentence *She gave me flowers*. *She* refers to *the girl*. To make an adjective clause, *she* is changed into *who*. *Who* is the subject pronoun referring to *the girl*. In the sentence *This is the girl who gave me flowers*, *who* is the relative pronoun, used as the subject of the relative (adjective) clause, *who gave me flowers*.

The following are detailed examples of the use of the relative pronouns in different positions and their functions in sentences.

		Restrictive and Non-Restrictive	Restrictive only
	Personal	Non-personal	Personal and Non-personal
Subject	who	which	that
Object	whom	X	that
Generative	whose	whose/of which	X
Prep + Rel. Pronoun	Prep + whom	prep + which	X
Rel. Pronoun Prep	who(m) + prep	prepwhich	X

1. WHO: Referring to persons functioning as subject.

a) **The man** is a rector.

b) **He** is standing over there.

➤ The man **who** is standing over there is a rector.

a) **The man** is a minister.

b) **He** leads a meeting.

➤ The man **who** leads a meeting is a minister.

2. WHOM: referring to persons functioning as object.

a) **The girl** is an actress.

b) I met **her** yesterday.

➤ The girl **whom** I met yesterday is an actress.

a) **The man** is the dean of the Faculty of Languages and Arts.

b) The rector gave **him** an award.

➤ The man **whom** the rector gave an award is the dean of the Faculty of Languages and Arts.

When the relative pronoun **whom** refers to persons functioning as object, it may come after a preposition. It happens because some verbs have the pattern **verb + preposition**.

The girl is an actress.

I talked to **her** yesterday.

If the two sentences above are combined by using the relative pronoun **whom**, there will be two kinds of sentences. One of them is that the relative pronoun **whom** comes after a preposition.

The girl **whom** I talked to yesterday is an actress.

The girl **to whom** I talked yesterday is an actress.

3. WHICH: Referring to things functioning as subject or object.

a) **The car** is new.

b) **It** is driven by Laura.

➤ The car **which** is driven by Laura is new (*which* as subject).

a) **The house** is very luxurious.

b) **It** was bought by Arnold.

➤ The house **which** was bought by Arnold is very luxurious (*which* as subject)

a) **The car** is new.

b) I bought **it** yesterday.

➤ The car **which** I bought yesterday is new (*which* as object).

a) **The exam** was difficult.

b) The students could not do **it**.

➤ The exam **which** the students could not do was difficult (*which* as object).

When the relative pronoun **which** refers to things functioning as object, it may come after a preposition. It happens because some verbs have the pattern **verb + preposition**.

The problems are very complicated.

The consumer complained about **them** yesterday.

If the two sentences above are combined by using the relative pronoun **which**, there will be two kinds of sentences. One of them is that the relative pronoun **which** comes after a preposition.

- The problems **which** the consumer complained about yesterday are very complicated.
- The problems **about which** the consumer complained yesterday are very complicated.

4. THAT: Referring to persons or things functioning as either subject or object.

The relative pronouns in examples 1, 2, and 3 (who, whom, and which) can all be changed into THAT.

5. WHOSE: Showing possessions for either persons or things.

a) **The girl** is beautiful.

b) **Her** hair is long.

- The girl **whose** hair is long is beautiful.

a) **The man** is a lecturer.

b) **His** car is new.

- The man **whose** car is new is a lecturer.

a) **The house** is very luxurious.

b) **Its** garden is beautiful.

- The house **whose** garden is beautiful is very luxurious.

a) **The building** is still new.

b) **Its** rooms are well decorated.

- The building **whose** rooms are well decorated is still new.

6. OF WHICH: Showing possessions for things only.

a) **The house** is very luxurious.

b) **Its** garden is beautiful.

- The house, the garden **of which** is beautiful, is very luxurious.

a) **The car** I drive is brand-new.

b) **Its** interiors are costly.

➤ The car I drive, the interiors **of which** are costly, is brand-new.

7. WHERE, IN WHICH: Showing places.

a) **The room** is very clean.

b) I work in **the room**.

➤ The room **where** I work is very clean.

➤ The room **in which** I work is very clean.

8. REDUCED ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective clauses can appear in a reduced form. Although they appear in a reduced form, they express a complete meaning. In this form, the subject pronoun (adjective clause connector) and the **be**-verb which directly follow it are omitted.

The woman ~~who is~~ **sitting next to me** is a professor.

The man ~~who was~~ **given a scholarship** is Arnold.

The student ~~that is~~ **reading a novel** is Lily.

The letter ~~which was~~ **written last week** arrived today.

Each sentence above may be used in the complete form or in the reduced form. In the reduced form, the pronouns **who**, **that**, and **which** are omitted along with the **be**-verb **is** and **was**.

If there is no **be**-verb in the adjective clause, it is still possible to make a reduced form. It can be done by omitting the relative pronoun and changing the verb in the relative clause into the **-ing** form.

The man ~~who drives~~ the luxurious car is Mr. Ashman.
driving

The students ~~who come~~ on time are very diligent.
coming

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answers by crossing the letter corresponding to the option.

1. The yellow card _____ is only issued for employees.
 - A. one cannot enter the factory without
 - B. which without it one cannot enter the factory
 - C. no one can enter the factory without it
 - D. without which one cannot enter the factory
 - E. without it one cannot enter the factory
2. The doctor is treating a patient _____ leg was broken in an accident.
 - A. who
 - B. whose
 - C. which
 - D. that
 - E. whom
3. The lady _____ this letter is addressed has moved to another city.
 - A. who
 - B. to which
 - C. to whom
 - D. who
 - E. which
4. My sisters put their money in the bank _____ gives high interest.
 - A. whom
 - B. which
 - C. what
 - D. who
 - E. where

5. Sydney, _____ is more than three and a half million, is Australia's largest city.
- A. whom the population
 - B. that the population
 - C. whether the population
 - D. the population of it
 - E. the population of which
6. Look! That walking girl is very beautiful. The underlined words mean *The girl _____ is walking.*
- A. who
 - B. whose
 - C. which
 - D. in which
 - E. whom
7. The garden regularly _____ by my mother is very beautiful.
- A. watering
 - B. is watering
 - C. watered
 - D. was watered
 - E. water
8. This is the city to _____ the president gave the award.
- A. where
 - B. which
 - C. at which
 - D. every where
 - E. in where

9. The pilgrims were 102 English emigrants _____, after arriving on the Mayflower, became the first European settlers in New England.
- A. whom
 - B. who
 - C. which
 - D. of whom
 - E. whose
10. This is the text _____ the students complain to the tutor.
- A. in which
 - B. of which
 - C. about which
 - D. which
 - E. to which

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks using relative pronoun.

1. A retailer is a person _____ sells products to the customers.
2. A retail outlet is a place _____ sells goods that customers can purchase..
3. A supermarket is a store _____ sells a wide variety of goods.
4. A 'middleman' is a person _____ makes a profit by selling goods for more than he/she paid for them.
5. A specialty store is a retail outlet _____ sells a particular type of goods.
6. He is the only one _____ the University sent to America.
7. She is the girl _____ mother is an actress.
8. She is the girl _____ I am falling in love.
9. This is the text _____ the students complain to the lecturer.
10. The house _____ is at **Merdeka** street 45 is the place where I lived when I was a child.

Exercise 3

Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Indicate whether the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. ___ No one explained to me whether was coming or not.
2. ___ The part of the structure that has already been built needs to be torn down.
3. ___ The girl who she just joined the softball team is a great shortstop.
4. ___ I have idea about when the meeting is supposed to start.
5. ___ We have been told that we can leave whenever want.
6. ___ The racquet with whom I was playing was too high and too heavy for me.
7. ___ I will never understand that he did.
8. ___ He was still sick was obvious to the entire medical staff.
9. ___ What is important in this situation is to finish on time.
10. ___ The newspapers that were piled up on the front porch were an indication that the residents had not been home in some time.

Exercise 4

Each of the following sentences contains an adjective clause, in a complete or reduced form. Underline the adjective clause and then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. ___ We will have to return the merchandise purchased yesterday at the Broadway.
2. ___ The children sat in the fancy restaurant found it difficult to behave.
3. ___ Serving a term of four years, the mayor of the town will face reelection next year.
4. ___ The brand new Cadillac, purchasing less than two weeks ago, was destroyed in the accident.
5. ___ The fans who supporting their team always come out to the games in large numbers.
6. ___ The suspect can be seen in the photograph were just released by the police.
7. ___ The food placing on the picnic table attracted a large number of files.

8. ___ Impressed with everything she had heard about the course, Marie signed her children up for it.
9. ___ The passengers in the airport waiting room, heard the announcement of the cancelled flight, groaned audibly.
10. ___ Dissatisfied with the service at the restaurant, the meal really was not enjoyable.

Exercise 5

Write down your own 10 sentences containing the relative pronoun that you have studied.

Exercise 6

Write down your own 10 sentences with reduced clauses.

B. THE RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective clauses, when analyzed as to the particular way in which they modify nouns or pronouns, can be restrictive or non-restrictive. The restrictive clause is also called defining clause whereas the non-restrictive clause is called non-defining clause.

1. Restrictive Clause

A restrictive clause is a clause that limits or restricts nouns or pronouns. In this case, the adjective clause serves to narrow down the reference of the noun it modifies, no commas are used for the clause.

The girl who is wearing a tight T-shirt is my close friend.

The adjective clause *who is wearing a tight T-shirt* limits the reference of the class word *girl* to the one *who-is-wearing-a-tight-T-shirt*. In the speech, there would be no pause after *girl*.

Most clauses that modify pronouns are restrictive. The restrictive clauses are often joined to their antecedents without an intervening relative. In such cases, the relation of the antecedent to the verbal predicate of the sub-clause may be that of a direct or indirect object, a prepositional phrase, a nominal predicate, or an adverbial adjunct.

I did not meet any one I knew personally.

This is the girl I fall in love with.

Is this the problem you were confused about before?

I am not the child I was.

Pay attention to the following sentences as the restrictive meaning.

This is the girl *who sent me a present* (the only girl singled out of a group of girls).

This is the student *that got a scholarship to study abroad* (one student distinguished among all the students)

2. Non-restrictive Clause

A non-restrictive clause is an adjective clause that does not limit or restrict or identify nouns or pronouns. It means that it does not serve to narrow down the reference of the noun or pronoun, especially when the noun or pronoun is already restricted. In other words, it does not affect the intention, nor restrict the number of the nouns or pronouns it modifies: ***Sunlight, which is necessary to plant growth, was plentiful that season.*** The clause applies to all sunlight; it merely gives a bit of information concerning sunlight as an agency in life stimulation. In speech, there would be a pause after the antecedent of the clause, ***sun light***.

Observe that the non-restrictive clauses are always set off by commas.

- Prof. Andrew, ***who teaches English Instructional Technology***, is a popular lecturer.
- The lower animals, ***which have no complete and formal language***, must converse by rude signs and noises.
- Juliet, ***who is always on the top of the class***, will have a thesis exam next week.
- John Blair, ***who lives next door***, is my best friend.

The Difference between Restrictive and Non-restrictive Clauses

RESTRICTIVE	NON-RESTRICTIVE
Not separated from its head word - When the antecedent is restricted by the adjective clause - When the antecedent is limited by the adjective clause to some of the class.	Separated from its head word by commas - When the antecedent is restricted in itself - When the antecedent refers to all of class
The relative pronoun that is usually used only for restrictive clauses.	All relative pronouns can be used for non-restrictive clauses.
The relative pronoun may be omitted.	The relative pronoun may never be omitted.

The relative pronoun referring to an object can be omitted.	The relative pronoun may never be omitted.
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Who and **which** as relative pronouns may introduce either restrictive or non-restrictive clauses; and punctuating clauses containing these pronouns sometimes requires special attention. Usually, if one of these is used to introduce a restrictive clause, a **that** can be substituted for either **who** or **which**. Another test is to see if the pronoun can be omitted; and if it can, the clause will be a restrictive one.

The relative adverbs **where**, **when**, **why**, and **whereby** may introduce either restrictive or non-restrictive clauses, the meaning which is to be conveyed being the test. Often if the definite article or some other similar modifier precedes the noun-antecedent, the clause which follows will be restrictive. If the antecedent is a proper noun, the clause which follows is likely to be non-restrictive.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

State whether the relative clauses in the following sentences are restrictive or non-restrictive. Mention your reason.

1. Read your book which you bought yesterday.
2. The book which is covered red is mine.
3. The book that I borrowed from the library is very interesting
4. Mary, who is studying English, is very diligent.
5. The school where my brother works is very popular.
6. The girl who is standing near the door is my sister.
7. He is the man whom everybody trusts.
8. That is what I said yesterday.
9. Wash your hair that you dyed.

10. I remember the house where I was born.
11. Ann is the girl whom I am falling in love with.
12. Give the knowledge to whoever you meet.
13. Arnold, who was the chief of the class, is a successful person.
14. The structure book, which I wrote, needs revising.
15. The students who attended the seminar got nice seminar kits.
16. I washed my hand that was dirty.
17. I met Mr. Smith who taught me Linguistics.
18. The only glasses that I bought last year are very precious.
19. I need the computer you are using.
20. Wear the ring which I gave yesterday.
21. Consult your paper to the lecturer who teaches you.
22. The man who is giving a speech is the rector.
23. Let me read the letter you wrote this morning.
24. He is approaching that girl who is wearing a pair of jeans.
25. This is the pen which I found.
26. The woman who was sitting next to me is very polite.
27. Always read the Qur'an that your father gave you yesterday.
28. The car which is being parked in front of the office is my uncle's car.
29. I don't know the girl that is singing a beautiful song.
30. Directly do the assignments which are given by your lecturer.

Exercise 2

1. Write down 10 sentences containing restrictive clauses.
2. Write down 10 sentences containing non-restrictive clauses

C. THE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

The word *adverb* is from Latin *adverbium*. The word *ad* means to, while the word *verbum* shows an *action* or *condition*. An adverbial clause is a clause which performs the function of an adverb. The names of the kinds of the adverbial clause, therefore, are classified like adverbs, according to their meaning.

Adverbial clauses that express time, place, manner, and degree are usually introduced by relative adverbs. Meanwhile, adverbial clauses that express condition cause/reason, purpose, concession/contrast, and result are introduced by sub-ordinate conjunctions, which may be either expressed or implied.

1. Adverbial Clause of Time

Adverbial clauses of time are most frequently introduced by the following relative adverbs.

after

as

before

ere

once

since

till

until

when

whenever

while

now that

as/so long as

- I had locked all the doors and windows before I went to my office.
- I have been learning English since I entered the university.
- When I became a man, I put away childish things.
- The students finished doing the assignments as the teacher was coming.

2. Adverbial Clause of Place

Adverbial clauses of time are most frequently introduced by the following relative adverbs.

everywhere

in which

where

wherever

whither

- Mr. Arnold works where he studied.
- I will meet you where you are.
- Wherever I am, there are a lot of friends.
- Where my father works, there are good facilities.

When the place idea expressed in the adverbial clause is to be stressed or made more definite, *where* may correlate with *there*. Here is another example *Where MacGregor sits, there is the head of the table.*

3. Adverbial Clause of Manner

Adverbial clauses of manner are introduced by

as

as if

as though

- Say each word as I pronounce it to you.
- She behaves as though she were the owner of the gallery.
- He delivered a speech as if he had understood the subject matter.

Sometimes the conjunctive adverb *as* correlates with *so* in denoting manner, as in the following example.

As goes the leader, so goes the pack.

So ----- as = in the manner = in which

4. Adverbial Clause of Degree

Adverbial Clauses of degree may be introduced by the relative adverbs

than

as

that

the

as---as

so---as

so---that

the---the

a. Comparison of Adjective

1) Positive Degree

Formula

as/so ____ adj. ____ as

the same ____ N ____ as

- ❖ My ruler is 30 centimeters long.
- ❖ Her ruler is 30 centimeters long.
- ➔ • My ruler is as long as her ruler.
- My ruler is the same length as her ruler.

2) Comparative Degree

Formula:

adj. + er + than
more + adj. + than

- ❖ Bob is 170 centimeters tall.
- ❖ Ann is 165 centimeters tall
- ➔ Bob is taller than Ann.

- ❖ In the “Beauty Contest”, Carol got a score of 880; Sania got a score of 960.
- ➔ Based on their score in “Beauty Contest”, Sania is more beautiful than Carol.

3) Superlative Degree

Formula:

the + adj. + -est
the + most + adj.

- ❖ On the TOEFL test, Ronald got 550, Caroline got 600, and Laura got 650.
- ➔ Laura is the cleverest student.
- ❖ Lea is Rp 269.000,00. Tira is 169.000,00. Lois is Rp 130.000,00.
- ➔ Lea is the most expensive.

4) Adjectives Having Irregular or Defective Comparison

No	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	(aft)	after	aftermost
2.	bad, ill, evil	worse	worst
3.	fore	former	foremost, first
4.	fore (forth)	further	furthest, furthestmost (forth most)
5.	good	better	best
6.	hind	hinder	hindermost, hindmost
7.	in	inner	innermost, inmost
8.	late	later, latter	latest, last

9.	little	less, lesser	least
10.	much, many	more	most
11.	(neath)	nether	nethermost
12.	near, nigh	nearer, nigher	nearest, next, nighest
13.	north, northen	more northern	northmost, northermost
14.	out	outer, utter (uttermore)	utmost, uttermost outmost, outermost
15.	old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
16.	–	other	–
17.	–	over	–
18.	top	–	topmost
19.	–	under	–
20.	up –	upper –	uppermost (upmost)

b. Comparison of Adverb

1) Positive Degree

Formula:

as/so + adv. + as

- ❖ Bob drives 100 kms/hour.
- ❖ John drives 100 kms/hour.
- ➔ Bob drives as fast as John.

2) Comparative Degree

Formula:

**Adv. + -er + than
more + adv. + than**

- ❖ Jane drives fast but Ann doesn't.
- ❖ (Jane drives 100 kms/hour and Ann drives 80 kms/hour.
- ➔ Jane drives faster than Ann does.

3) Superlative Degree

Formula:

the + adv. + -est
the + most + adv.

- ❖ All students cannot do the test as quickly as Arnold.
- ➔ Arnold does the test the most quickly of all students.

4) Irregular Comparison of Adverbs

No.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	badly, ill	worse	worst
2.	far	farther	farthest
3.	forth	further (furthermore)	furthest
4.	late	later	latest, last
5.	little	less	least
6.	much	more	most
7.	nigh, near	nigher, nearer	nighest, nearest, next
8.	rather	rather	rathest, ratherest
9.	well	better	best

c. Double Comparatives

Formula:

The + comparative + S + V, the comparative + S + V

- The more you practice, the better you will do it.
- The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.

d. Illogical Comparatives-Degrees

Formula:

Noun (singular) + — + (more + adj. / adj. + -er) + than that + —
Noun (plural) + — + (more + adj. / adj. + -er) + than those + —

- The climate in the North is more severe than that in the South.
- The climate in the North is colder than that in the South.
- The T-shirts are more expensive than those at the discount store.
- The prices of the T-shirts are higher than those at the discount store.

5. Adverbial Clause of Condition

Adverbial clauses of condition are introduced by the following words.

as/so long as

beyond that

but that

conceded that

except(ing) that

if

if only

in case

in the event that

only if

on condition that

provided

provided that

save(ing) that

supposing

supposing that

unless

whenever

- I will come if she invites me.
- She will not accept you if you are not patient enough in approaching her.
- If I were you, I would buy a luxurious car.
- I would have studied abroad if I had got a scholarship.

6. Adverbial Clause of Cause/Reason

Adverbial clauses of cause/reason are introduced by the following conjunctions.

as	}	+ Cl. (S + V)
for		
since		
because		
now that		
inasmuch as		
forasmuch as	}	+ Cl. (S + V)
on the ground that		
because of the fact that		
due to the fact that		

- She was absent because she was sick.
- Allen did not pass the exam because he did not study hard.
- Due to the fact that she did not come, Arnold decided to go with another beautiful girl.

7. Adverbial Clause of Purpose

Adverbial clauses of purpose are introduced by the following words.

therefore
 consequent by
 accordingly
 hence
 thus
 that

so that

lest (that not)

in order that + Cl. (S + V)

- The students study hard in order that they pass the exam.
- I go early that can prepare materials for the presentation.
- Walk softly, lest the baby awakens.

8. Adverbial Clause of Concession/Contrast

Adverbial clause of concession/contrast are introduced by the following conjunctions.

although
even though
though
granted that
conceded that

} + Cl. (S + V)

assuming that
despite the fact that
in spite of the fact that
not with standing the fact that
regarded of the fact that

} + Cl. (S + V)

- Although it was raining hard, he visited her last night.
- Arnold always gets good marks even though he does not prepare the exam.

9. Adverbial Clause of Result

Adverbial clauses of result are generally introduced by the following conjunctions.

so that

so + adj. + that

so + adv. + that

the so + adj.

so + adv.

- All the students studied hard so that they passed the exam.
- She overslept this morning so that she came late.

Adverbial clauses of result and purpose must be differentiated by the meaning, not by the conjunctions which introduce them. As in the example above, *so that she came late* gives the result (or effect) of *She over slept this morning*, not the purpose nor the reason for the assertion made in the main clause.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

1. The Disney Amusement Park in Japan is _____ Florida or California.
 - A. the largest than the ones in
 - B. larger than the ones in
 - C. larger the ones in
 - D. the largest of the ones
 - E. largest than ones
2. The blue whale is _____ known animal, reaching a length of more than one hundred feet.
 - A. the large
 - B. the larger
 - C. the largest
 - D. most largest
 - E. most larger
3. Many chemicals react _____ in acid solutions.
 - A. more quick
 - B. as quickly more
 - C. quirrier
 - D. more quickly
 - E. more quirrier

4. The total production of bushels of corn in the United States is ____ all the cereal crops, combined.
- A. more as
 - B. more of
 - C. more that
 - D. more than
 - E. more than that
5. It is generally true that the lower the stock market falls, _____ the higher the price of gold rises.
- A. the higher the price of gold rises
 - B. rises high the price of gold
 - C. the price of gold rises high
 - D. higher the price of gold rises
 - E. the prices higher of gold
6. When ____ nest during spring nesting season, Canadian geese are fiercely territorial.
- A. building
 - B. are building
 - C. built
 - D. are built
 - E. to build
7. In 1870, Calvin, along with Adirondack hunter Alvah Dunning, made the first known ascent of Seward Mountain, _____ far from roads or trails.
- A. a remote peak
 - B. it is a remote peak
 - C. a remote peak is
 - D. which a remote peak
 - E. the remote peak

8. Kokanee salmon begin to deteriorate and die soon ____ at the age of four.
- A. they spawn
 - B. after spawning
 - C. spawn
 - D. spawned the salmon
 - E. spawning
9. ____ behind government secrecy for nearly half a century, the Hanford plant in central Washington produced plutonium for the nuclear weapons of the Cold War.
- A. It is hidden
 - B. Hidden
 - C. Which is hidden
 - D. The plants is hiding
 - E. Hiding
10. Until ____ incorrect, astronomers had assumed that insides of white dwarfs were uniform.
- A. they
 - B. their proof
 - C. the astronomers recently proven
 - D. recently proven
 - E. proving recently
11. ____ artifact from the early Chinese dynasties, numerous archeologists have explored the southern Silk Road.
- A. They were searching for
 - B. It was search for
 - C. Searched for
 - D. Searching for
 - E. It is searched

12. In Halley, the best-known lecturer was women's right activist Abigail Scott Duniway of Portland, Oregon, who could usually be persuaded to speak ____ town visiting her son.
- A. she was in
 - B. while in
 - C. while she was
 - D. was in
 - E. It was in the
13. The National Restaurant ____ Washington says that federal efforts to regulate workplace smoking would limit restaurants' ability to respond to the desires of their patrons.
- A. Association in
 - B. Association is in
 - C. Association which is in
 - D. Association, based in
 - E. Associated with
14. ____ in North American waterways less than a decade ago, zebra mussels have already earned a nasty reputation for their expensive habit of clogging water pipes in the Great Lake area.
- A. The first sighting
 - B. Although first sighted
 - C. Zebra mussels were first sighted
 - D. First sighting
 - E. Because sighting
15. Small companies may take their goods abroad for trade shows without paying foreign value-added taxes by acquiring ____ an ATA carnet.
- A. a document calls
 - B. a document called
 - C. calls a document
 - D. called a document
 - E. a calling document

Exercise 2

Each of the following sentences contains a reduced adverb clause. Circle the adverb connectors. Underline the reduced clauses and then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. ____ If not completely satisfied, you return the product to the manufacturer.
2. ____ Steve has had to learn how to cook and clean since left home.
3. ____ The ointment can be applied where needed.
4. ____ Tom began to look for a job after completing his master's degree in engineering.
5. ____ Although not selecting for the team, he attends all of the games as a fan.
6. ____ When purchased at this store, the buyer gets a guarantee on all items.
7. ____ The medicine is not effective unless taken as directed.
8. ____ You should negotiate a lot before buy a new car.
9. ____ Once purchased, the swimsuits cannot be returned.
10. ____ Though located near the coast, the town does not get much of an ocean breeze.

Exercise 3

Each of the following sentences contains a reduced clause. Underline the reduced clauses and then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. ____ Though was surprised at the results, she was pleased with what she had done.
2. ____ Wearing only a light sweater, she stepped out into the pouring rain.
3. ____ The family stopped to visit many relatives while driving across the country.
4. ____ The company president, needed a vacation, boarded a plane for Bahamas.
5. ____ When applying for the job, you should bring your letters of reference.
6. ____ She looked up into the dreary sky was filled with dark thunderclouds.
7. ____ Feeling weak after a long illness, Sally wanted to try to get back to work.
8. ____ Before decided to have surgery, you should get a second opinion.
9. ____ The construction material, a rather grainy type of wood, gave the room a rustic feeling.
10. ____ The application will at least be reviewed if submitted by the fifteenth of the month

D. THE NOUN CLAUSE

A noun clause is a kind of dependent clauses. It cannot stand by itself. It must be connected to an independent clause (which becomes the main clause). Any clause which performs the function of a noun is called a *noun clause*. It may substitute for a mere abstract noun or for a noun-equivalent (e.g. a gerund or an infinitive phrase). The sentence *Her beauty attracts every boy* has the abstract noun *beauty* for the subject; or, in other words, the sentence *That she is beautiful attracts every boy* has the noun clause *that she is beautiful* as the subject. The noun clause may replace a gerund phrase; e.g., *Her being beautiful attracts every boy* is almost identical in meaning with *That she is beautiful attracts every boy*.

Noun clauses may be introduced by any of the following:

1. **Expletive:** that, but that, whether, if.

Is Arnold a lecturer? (a yes/no question)

I don't know *if Arnold is a lecturer*. (a noun clause)

Does Arnold teach Linguistics? (a yes/no question)

I don't know *if Arnold teaches Linguistics*. (a noun clause)

When a yes/no question is changed into a noun clause, *if/whether* is usually used to introduce the clause.

I don't know *if Arnold is a lecturer or not*. (a noun clause)

I don't know *if Arnold teaches Linguistic or not*. (a noun clause)

When *if/whether* introduces a noun clause, the expression *or not* frequently comes at the end of the clause. A noun clause can be introduced by the word *that*.

I realize *that* I should improve my English.

I hope *that* you can come to the meeting tomorrow.

However, the word *that* is often omitted, especially in speaking. *That clauses* are frequently used as the objects of verbs which express mental activity. Common verbs followed by that clauses are *assume, believe discover, dream, guess, hear, hope, know, learn, notice, predict, prove, realize, suppose, suspect, and think*.

2. **Interrogative pronouns:** who, which, what.

Who is that student? (a question)

I don't know *who that student is*. (a noun clause)

What is her name? (a question)

I don't know *what her name is*. (a noun clause)

A noun or pronoun that follows main verb *be* in a question comes in front of *be* in a noun clause.

Who is in the bathroom? (a question)

I don't know *who is* in the bathroom. (a noun clause)

A preposition phrase (e.g., *in the bathroom*) does not come in front of *be* in a noun clause.

3. **Interrogative adjectives:** which, what.

I don't know which team will compete first

She doesn't know what material should be studied.

4. **Interrogative adverbs:** why, when, where, how.

Where *does he come from*? (an informative question)

I don't know *where he comes from*. (a noun clause)

Note: Question word order is not used in a noun clause.

Sometimes the expletive *that* is omitted when the sense of the sentence is clear without it, but *whether*, *but that*, and *if* should, as a rule, be expressed with any type of clause they introduce.

Noun clauses may be used in any of the more important constructions of nouns, such as subject, direct object, complement, object of preposition, appositive, or adverbial objective.

1. Subject

- **What she did** makes me happy.
- **Why she is at home** is to wait for my visit.
- **What I said** is what she wants

2. Direct object

- I like **what she does**.
- I have known **who you are**.
- I wondered **whether you had left the city or not**.

3. Complement

- Who I am is not **who I was**.
- What you said is **what I meant**.
- What she is doing is **what I always ask**.

4. Object of preposition

- I have been thinking about **whether I will marry her or not**.
- Your success will depend on **how well you make an effort**.
- I am in doubt as to **which book I should keep**.

5. Appositive (Explanatory modifier)

- The popular idea **that water is purified by freezing** is false.
- His fear **that he might never win** overcome him.

Adverbial objective

- I am afraid **that he will refuse this offer**.
- I am sure **that I will not fail**.

As a general rule, interrogative pronouns, interrogative adjectives, and interrogative adverbs introduce direct questions or indirect questions depending on expression of *asking*, *considering*, *wondering*, and the like.

The following sentences contain indirect questions, and therefore noun clauses:

1. I want to know **what you are saying**.
2. **Who is to be the next president** will be decided in November.

3. I am wondering **what she will do**.
4. I do not know **whose house she is buying**.
5. Can you tell me **what he said to offend you?**
6. I wish I knew **which of these books I should order**.
7. He wants me to find out **who is invited**.
8. The old man could not tell us **who he was** or **where he was going**.

The following sentences contain adjective clauses introduced by compound indefinite relatives or by simple relatives having the force of indefinite compound relatives.

1. **Whoever would find pearls** must dive deep.
2. **Whatever is**, is right.
3. Give the money to **whoever calls for it**.
4. **Who desires to be safe** should be careful to do what is right.
5. **Whom the court favors** is safe.
6. **What we acquire with greatest difficulty**, we retain the longest.
7. We should store in youth **what is to be used in old age**.
8. Take **whichever is the lightest**.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

3. The secretary asked me ___ with Mr. Robson.
 - A. did I have an appointment
 - B. how was my appointment
 - C. whether I had an appointment
 - D. when is your appointment
 - E. that I had an appointment
2. I asked Bob ___
 - A. where did he come from?
 - B. from where was he coming?
 - C. from which he came.

- D. where he came from.
 - E. from where is she?
3. The teacher asked the lazy student ____ the English classes.
- A. why hadn't he attended
 - B. when had he attended
 - C. hadn't he attended
 - D. that he attended
 - E. how often he had attended
4. The tourist asked me ____
- A. where the nearest bank was.
 - B. the nearest bank.
 - C. where is the nearest bank?
 - D. Which the nearest bank is.
 - E. That is the nearest bank.
5. I don't remember ____ last year.
- A. what did I give her for her birthday
 - B. for her birthday what did I give her
 - C. what I gave her for her birthday
 - D. I gave her what for her birthday
 - E. What for her birthday I gave her
6. Of all the cities, ____.
- A. that San Antonio is probably the most picturesque
 - B. San Antonio is probably the most picturesque
 - C. probably San Antonio the most picturesque
 - D. the most picturesque probably San Antonio
 - E. the most picturesque probably that San Antonio

7. Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examinations, there is often disagreement as to ___ is the better student, Bob or Helen.
- A. who
 - B. which
 - C. whose
 - D. whoever
 - E. whom
8. She asked me _____
- A. where is the bank?
 - B. where the bank was.
 - C. where the bank is?
 - D. where is the bank.
 - E. the bank where is.
9. The teacher asked me ____ .
- A. Why haven't you submitted your paper.
 - B. Why I haven't submitted my paper.
 - C. Why didn't I submit my paper.
 - D. Why I hadn't submitted my paper.
 - E. Why I didn't you submitted my paper.
- 10 . _____ is never predicted.
- A. He got a great success
 - B. He was got a great success
 - C. That he got a great success
 - D. He succeeded
 - E. He will succeed

Exercise 2

Underline the following noun clauses and state their function in the sentences.

1. I say that great men are still admirable.
2. That foot soldiers could withstand the charge of heavy cavalry was thought utterly impossible.
3. The men and women who do the hard work of the world have learned from Ruskin that they have a right to pleasure in their toil.
4. Tell us what we shall do.
5. Whether we are busy or idle will not be discussed.
6. Anaxagoras said that he was in the world to admire the sun.
7. Perchance you know who it was.
8. He was confident that recognition would come.
9. She had no idea but that he would succeed.
10. We have agreed that you should pay half of the expense of the trip.
11. I am very sorry, good Horatio, That to Laertes I forgot myself.
12. He had a vague impression that he would cut a ridiculous figure in that garb.
13. I wondered what those men would say to me.
14. I do not doubt but that he put the money in the good place.
15. Let us know among ourselves what is good.
16. I am sorry that my speech offends you.
17. Myths reveal motives and ideals, and permit us to see what comes from the latter.
18. This is what I want.
19. They who have seen him shall say, "Where is he?"
20. I was not conscious of what you were saying.
21. It was strange that the girl did not seem aware that her guests were leaving.
22. Dull people are not sure that the story of our own life is good literature.
23. I hoped that the Almighty would answer me.
24. Do tell me that this beverage owes its superior flavor to the introduction of molasses.
25. I am not informed about how the matter will be settled.

Exercise 3

Change the questions to noun clauses.

1. Did Steve go to the bank?

I don't know _____

2. Where did Steve go?

Do you know _____

3. Is Karen at Home?

Do you know _____

4. Where is Karen?

Do you know _____

5. How is Pat feeling today?

I wonder _____

6. Is Pat feeling better today?

I wonder _____

7. Does the bus stop here?

Do you know _____

8. Where does the bus stop?

I wonder _____

9. Why is Elena absent today?

The teacher wants to know _____

10. Is Elena going to be absent again tomorrow?

I wonder _____

11. Will it rain tomorrow?

I wonder _____

12. What is an amphibian?

Do you know _____

13. Is a frog an amphibian?

Can you tell me _____

14. What's on TV tonight?

I wonder _____

15. What is the speed of sound?

Do you know _____

16. Does sound travel faster than light?

Do you know _____

17. Are dogs color blind?

Do you know _____

18. Why is the sky blue?

Annie wants to know _____

19. Does that store accept credit card?

Do you know _____

20. Do insects have ears?

The little girl wants to know _____

9. REDUCED ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective clauses can appear in a reduced form. Although they appear in a reduced form, they express a complete meaning. In this form, the subject pronoun (adjective clause connector) and the *be*-verb which directly follow it are omitted.

The woman ~~who is~~ *sitting next to me* is a professor.

The man ~~who was~~ *given a scholarship* is Arnold.

The student ~~that is~~ *reading a novel* is Lily.

The letter ~~which was~~ *written last week* arrived today.

Each sentence above may be used in the complete form or in the reduced form. In the reduced form, the pronouns *who*, *that*, and *which* are omitted along with the *be*-verb *is* and *was*.

If there is no *be*-verb in the adjective clause, it is still possible to make a reduced form. It can be done by omitting the relative pronoun and changing the verb in the relative clause into the *-ing* form.

The man ~~who drives~~ the luxurious car is Mr. Ashman.
driving

The students ~~who come~~ on time are very diligent.
coming

Exercise 1

Each of the following sentences contains an adjective clause, in a complete or reduced form. Underline the adjective clause and then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

11. ___ We will have to return the merchandise purchased yesterday at the Broadway.
12. ___ The children sat in the fancy restaurant found it difficult to behave.
13. ___ Serving a term of four years, the mayor of the town will face reelection next year.
14. ___ The brand new Cadillac, purchasing less than two weeks ago, was destroyed in the accident.
15. ___ The fans who supporting their team always come out to the games in large numbers.
16. ___ The suspect can be seen in the photograph were just released by the police.
17. ___ The food placing on the picnic table attracted a large number of files.
18. ___ Impressed with everything she had heard about the course, Marie signed her children up for it.
19. ___ The passengers in the airport waiting room, heard the announcement of the cancelled flight, groaned audibly.
20. ___ Dissatisfied with the service at the restaurant, the meal really was not enjoyable.

Exercise 2

Change each of the following sentences into the one having reduced adjective clause.

1. The child who was frightened by the thunder ran to his mother.
2. The young men who are by this institute are all university students.
3. A few days after the interview, I received a letter which offers me job.
4. The windowpane which was broken by Edi has not been repaired yet.
5. Anyone that enrolls that school must take a difficult entrance examination.
6. He dislikes driving along a road which is covered by mud.
7. We were watching a kitten which was climbing climb a tree when the bomb suddenly exploded.
8. The girl that called me last night is planning to study abroad.
9. The woman who is a baby sitter is very patient.
10. The student that stares at you is beautiful.

2. THE RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective clauses, when analyzed as to the particular way in which they modify nouns or pronouns, can be restrictive or non-restrictive. The restrictive clause is also called defining clause whereas the non-restrictive clause is called non-defining clause.

4. Restrictive Clause

A restrictive clause is a clause that limits or restricts nouns or pronouns. In this case, the adjective clause serves to narrow down the reference of the noun it modifies, no commas are used for the clause.

The girl who is wearing a tight T-shirt is my close friend.

The adjective clause ***who is wearing a tight T-shirt*** limits the reference of the class word ***girl*** to the one ***who-is-wearing-a-tight-T-shirt***. In the speech, there would be no pause after ***girl***.

Most clauses that modify pronouns are restrictive. The restrictive clauses are often joined to their antecedents without an intervening relative. In such cases, the relation of the antecedent to the verbal predicate of the sub-clause may be that of a direct or indirect object, a prepositional phrase, a nominal predicate, or an adverbial adjunct.

I did not meet any one I knew personally.

This is the girl I fall in love with.

Is this the problem you were confused about before?

I am not the child I was.

Pay attention to the following sentences as the restrictive meaning.

This is the girl *who sent me a present* (the only girl singled out of a group of girls).

This is the student *that got a scholarship to study abroad* (one student distinguished among all the students)

5. Non-restrictive Clause

A non-restrictive clause is an adjective clause that does not limit or restrict or identify nouns or pronouns. It means that it does not serve to narrow down the reference of the noun or pronoun, especially when the noun or pronoun is already restricted. In other words, it does not affect the intention, nor restrict the number of the nouns or pronouns it modifies: ***Sunlight, which is necessary to plant growth, was plentiful that season.*** The clause applies to all sunlight; it merely gives a bit of information concerning sunlight as an agency in life stimulation. In speech, there would be a pause after the antecedent of the clause, ***sun light***.

Observe that the non-restrictive clauses are always set off by commas.

- Prof. Andrew, ***who teaches English Instructional Technology***, is a popular lecturer.
- The lower animals, ***which have no complete and formal language***, must converse by rude signs and noises.
- Juliet, ***who is always on the top of the class***, will have a thesis exam next week.
- John Blair, ***who lives next door***, is my best friend.

The Difference between Restrictive and Non-restrictive Clauses

RESTRICTIVE	NON-RESTRICTIVE
Not separated from its head word - When the antecedent is restricted by the adjective clause - When the antecedent is limited by the adjective clause to some of the class.	Separated from its head word by commas - When the antecedent is restricted in itself - When the antecedent refers to all of class
The relative pronoun that is usually used only for restrictive clauses.	All relative pronouns can be used for non-restrictive clauses.
The relative pronoun may be omitted.	The relative pronoun may never be omitted.

The relative pronoun referring to an object can be omitted.	The relative pronoun may never be omitted.
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Who and **which** as relative pronouns may introduce either restrictive or non-restrictive clauses; and punctuating clauses containing these pronouns sometimes requires special attention. Usually, if one of these is used to introduce a restrictive clause, a **that** can be substituted for either **who** or **which**. Another test is to see if the pronoun can be omitted; and if it can, the clause will be a restrictive one.

The relative adverbs **where**, **when**, **why**, and **whereby** may introduce either restrictive or non-restrictive clauses, the meaning which is to be conveyed being the test. Often if the definite article or some other similar modifier precedes the noun-antecedent, the clause which follows will be restrictive. If the antecedent is a proper noun, the clause which follows is likely to be non-restrictive.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

State whether the relative clauses in the following sentences are restrictive or non-restrictive. Mention your reason.

31. Read your book which you bought yesterday.
32. The book which is covered red is mine.
33. The book that I borrowed from the library is very interesting
34. Mary, who is studying English, is very diligent.
35. The school where my brother works is very popular.
36. The girl who is standing near the door is my sister.
37. He is the man whom everybody trusts.
38. That is what I said yesterday.
39. Wash your hair that you dyed.

40. I remember the house where I was born.
41. Ann is the girl whom I am falling in love with.
42. Give the knowledge to whoever you meet.
43. Arnold, who was the chief of the class, is a successful person.
44. The structure book, which I wrote, needs revising.
45. The students who attended the seminar got nice seminar kits.
46. I washed my hand that was dirty.
47. I met Mr. Smith who taught me Linguistics.
48. The only glasses that I bought last year are very precious.
49. I need the computer you are using.
50. Wear the ring which I gave yesterday.
51. Consult your paper to the lecturer who teaches you.
52. The man who is giving a speech is the rector.
53. Let me read the letter you wrote this morning.
54. He is approaching that girl who is wearing a pair of jeans.
55. This is the pen which I found.
56. The woman who was sitting next to me is very polite.
57. Always read the Qur'an that your father gave you yesterday.
58. The car which is being parked in front of the office is my uncle's car.
59. I don't know the girl that is singing a beautiful song.
60. Directly do the assignments which are given by your lecturer.

Exercise 2

3. Write down 10 sentences containing restrictive clauses.
4. Write down 10 sentences containing non-restrictive clauses