

Chapter 10: Clauses as parts of NPs and AdjPs

I. Relative Clauses (Modifier Clauses – RC):

- 1- Typically (in full form), begin with *who*, *which*, *that* or other relative pronouns
- 2- Are divided into:
 - A) Restrictive Relative Clauses: I talked to the man who visited us last week.
 - B) Non-restrictive Relative Clauses: The students of Birzeit, who live in Palestine, are eager to achieve results.

- (11) Bankers that are crooks should be fired. (restrictive)
(12) Bankers, who are crooks, work overtime nowadays. (non-restrictive)

Table 10.1. Restrictive and Non-Restrictive RC

Restrictive	Non-Restrictive
<i>wh</i> -pronoun or <i>that</i> highly relevant information commas cannot surround it	only <i>wh</i> -pronouns additional information commas may surround it

II. Complement Clauses: Reports that she reached the last chapter are false.

Table 10.2. Relative Clauses and Complement Clauses

Relative Clause (RC)	Complement Clause
relative pronoun has a function in the RC relative marker: <i>which</i> , <i>who</i> , <i>that</i> , etc noun preceding RC cannot be deleted any noun can have a RC follow	<i>that</i> has no role in the clause, as in (17) only <i>that</i> as marker, as in (18) and (19) noun can be deleted (see (15) and (16)) noun is <i>fact</i> , <i>story</i> , <i>idea</i> , ...

III. Reduced Relative Clauses (Non-finite Modifiers):

Table 10.3. Examples of Reduced RC

Infinitival	The plumber [to find the leak in the White House]
Present Participle	The ship [exploring Antarctica]
Past Participle	The book [written in an Edinburgh café] A dictionary [plagiarized in 1803]

- (20) The stories [to tell him] are the following.
(21) That story [written by him] is awful.
(22) The author [writing those marvellous books] lives in Antarctica.

IV. Relative Clauses in PPs:

- 1- PPs have complement clauses, but not clauses that begin with “that”:

- (34) I relied [on [what he wrote about clauses]].
- (35) *I insisted [on [that he/Stam should pay the bill]].
- (36) I insisted [on [him/Stam paying the bill]].
- (37) I insisted [on [his/Stam's paying (of) the bill]].

V. Relative Clauses in AdjPs:

- 1- Complement: *He was unsure what to do with the elephant in the room / She was proud to have grown the largest blue eggplant*
- 2- Modifiers/Comparative Clause: *She was nicer [than I had thought] / Most people are as happy [as they want to be]*

VI. Misc:

- 1- Adverbials:

- (39) The time [when you decide to discuss that] is important.
- (40) The place [where you plan to live] is important.
- (41) The reason [why/that I avoided that party] is clear.

- 2- Function VS Relative Pronoun:

- a. Who/Which: occur in subject /object clauses
- b. That: occurs in Subject / Object clauses
- c. Whom/For: occurs in object clauses
- d. Which/When/Why/That*: occur in Adverbial clauses

- 3- Possessive Relatives:

- (49) You start with S, [whose daughters are always NP and VP].
- (50) You start with S, [the daughters of which are always NP and VP].
- (51) The book, [whose author is well-known], was on NPR this morning.
- (52) The book, [the author of which is well-known], was on NPR this morning.

VII. Pied Piping VS Stranding: RCs that relativize PPs occur with:

- 1- A stranded preposition: The translation which I insisted on was unavailable
- 2- A pied-piped preposition: The translation on which I insisted was unavailable.

