RELATIVE CLAUSES/ ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

for the tenth graders

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Kompetensi Dasar:

3.6. Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks lisan dan tulis terkait penggunaan Relative Clauses (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan Relative Clauses, Reduced Relative Clauses, dan Ommiting Relative Pronouns)

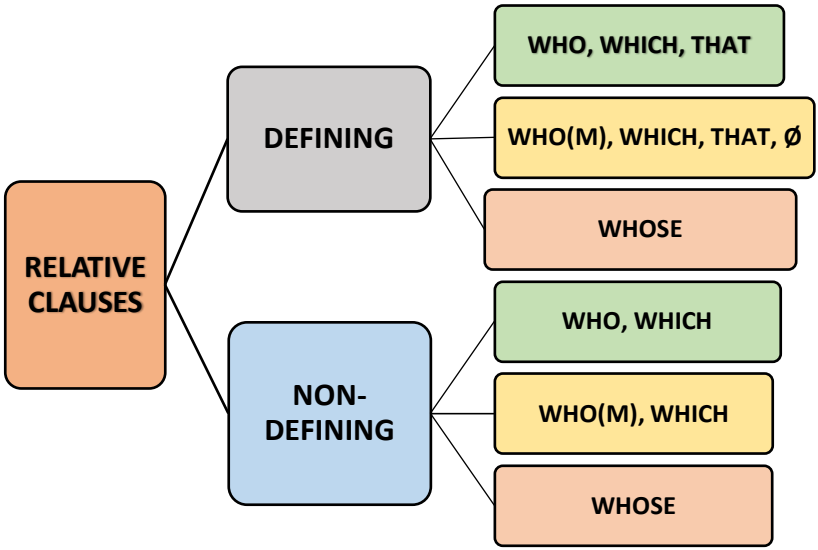
4.6 Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis terkait penggunaan Relative Clauses , dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

Tujuan Pembelajaran:

Setelah melaksanakan pembelajaran, siswa dapat:

- Membedakan defining dan non-defining clauses
- Membedakan penggunakan relative pronouns
- Menghasilkan kalimat majemuk bertingkat dengan menggunakan Relative Clauses

Conceptual Map



Glossary

*A **Relative Clause** or an **Adjective Clause** is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. It describes, identifies, or gives further information about a noun.*

*A **Relative Clause Pronoun** is a pronoun used to connect the dependent clause to the main clause. They are **who, whom, which, that, whose**.*

DEFINING

Defining Clauses give important information which tells us exactly what is being referred to.
e.g.: That book which you lent me is really good.
This indicates which book we are talking about. Without the relative clause, it might be difficult to understand the meaning.

	PERSON	THING
SUBJECT	WHO, THAT	WHICH, THAT
OBJECT	WHO(M), THAT, Ø	WHICH, THAT, Ø
POSSESSIVE	WHOSE	WHOSE

RELATIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE SUBJECT

I thanked the woman.
She helped me.

I thanked the woman **who** helped me.
I thanked the woman **that** helped me.

The book is mine.
It is on the table.

The book **which** is on the table is mine.
The book **that** is on the table is mine.

RELATIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE OBJECT

The man was Mr. Jones.
I saw **him**.

The man **whom** I saw was Mr. Jones
The man **that** I saw was Mr. Jones.
The man **Ø** I saw was Mr. Jones.

The movie wasn't very good.
We saw **it** last night.

The movie **which** we saw last night wasn't very good.
The movie **that** we saw last night wasn't very good.
The movie **Ø** we saw last night wasn't very good.

RELATIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

She is the woman.
I told you **about her**.

She is the woman **about whom** I told you.
She is the woman **whom** I told you **about**.
She is the woman **that** I told you **about**.
She is the woman **Ø** I told you **about**.

The music was good.
We listened **to it** last night.

The music **to which** we listened last night was good.
The music **which** we listened **to** last night was good
The music **that** we listened **to** last night was good.
The music **Ø** we listened **to** last night was good.

Note:
That cannot be used after a preposition. (~~She is the woman ***about that*** I told you about~~)

RELATIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED TO SHOW POSSESSIVE

I know the man.
His bicycle was stolen.

I know the man **whose** bicycle was stolen.

Mr. Catt has a painting.
Its value is inestimable.

Mr. Catt has a painting **whose** value is inestimable.

NON-DEFINING

Non-defining Clauses add extra information. They are separated by commas in writing, and by a pause on either side (where the commas are) in speaking.
e.g. The book, which I hadn't read, was still on the shelf.
This gives extra information about the book. We could miss out the relative clause and the meaning would still be clear.

	PERSON	**THING**
SUBJECT	WHO	WHICH
OBJECT	WHO(M)	WHICH
POSSESSIVE	WHOSE	WHOSE

RELATIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE SUBJECT

Professor Wilson is an excellent lecturer.
He teaches American History.

Professor Wilson, **who** teaches American History, is an excellent lecturer.

Hawaii is a favourite vacation spot.
It consists of eight principal islands.

Hawaii, **which** consists of eight principal islands, is a favourite cacation spot.

RELATIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE OBJECT

Mr. Lee teaches Mathematics.
I met **him** yesterday.

Mr. Lee**, whom** I met yesterday, teaches Mathematics.

"The Greatest Showman" is a good film
We saw **it** last night.

"The Greatest Showman", **which** we saw last night, is a good film.

RELATIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

JK Rowling is a great writer.
We talked **about her** yesterday.

JK Rowling is a great writer, **about whom** we talked yesterday.
JK Rowling is a great writer, **whom** we talked **about** yesterday.

"You are the Reason" is a romantic song.
We listened **to it** last night.

"You are the Reason", **to which** we listened last night, is a romantic song.
"You are the Reason", **which** we listened **to** last night, is a romantic song.

RELATIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED TO SHOW POSSESSIVE

My friend Jack invited me to spend Christmas in Australia.
His parents live in Melbourne.

My friend Jack, **whose** parents live in Melbourne, invited me to spend Christmas in Australia.

An elephant is a very loyal animal.
Its memory is fantastic.

An elephant, **whose** memory is fantastic, is a very loyal animal

EXERCISES

A. Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as a relative clause.

1. I saw the man. He closed the door.
2. The girl is happy. She won the race.
3. The student is from China. He sits next to me.
4. The book was good. I read it.
5. I liked the woman. I met her at the party last night.
6. I must thank to the people. I got a present from them.
7. The candidate didn't win the election. I voted for her.
8. The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it.
9. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.
10. I live in a dormitory. Its resident come from many countries.

B. Add commas where necessary. Change the relative pronouns to *"that"* if possible.

1. Alan and Jackie who did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the teacher.
2. The students who did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the teacher.
3. Only people who speak Russian should apply for the job.
4. Matthew who speaks Russian applied for the job.
5. The rice which we had for dinner last night was very good.
6. Rice which is grown in many countries is a staple food throughout much of the world.
7. The newspaper article was about a man who died two years ago of a rare tropical disease.
8. Paul O'Grady who died two years ago was a kind and loving man.
9. I have a fond memories of my hometown which is situated in a valley.
10. I live in a town which is situated in a valley.

C. Underline the most suitable word in each sentence.

1. My friend Jack, that/who/ *whose* parents live in Glasgow, sent me a postcard.
2. Here's the computer program *that/ whom/ whose* I told you about.
3. I don't believe the story *that/ who/ whom* she told us.
4. Peter comes from Witney, *that/ who/ which* is near Oxford.
5. This is the gun with *that/ whom/ which* the murder was committed.

D. Put a suitable relative pronoun in each space or leave the space blank where possible.

1. My bike, _____ I has left at the gate, had disappeared.
2. The shoes _____ I bought were the ones _____ I tried on first.
3. The bag in _____ the robbers put the money was found later.
4. The medicine _____ the doctor gave me had no effect at all.
5. Peter, _____ couldn't see the screen, decided to change his seat.
6. I really liked the tea _____ you made me this morning.

7. What was the name of you friend _____ tent we borrowed?
8. The flight _____ Joe was leaving on was cancelled.
9. We didn't enjoy the play _____ we went to see.
10. The meal, _____ very tasty, was quite expensive.

E. Make one new sentence from each pair of sentences, Begin as shown and use the word given in capitals.

1. Brenda is a friend. I went on holiday with her. WHO
   Brenda _____
2. This is Mr. Smith. His son Bill plays in our team. WHOSE
   This is Mr. Smith _____
3. Her book was published last year. It became a best seller. WHICH
   Her book _____
4. This the bank. We borrowed the money from it. WHICH
   This is the bank from _____
5. I told you about a person. She is at the door. WHOM
   The person _____

REDUCED CLAUSES:

There are some steps to do to reduce a relative clause to become a relative phrase:

1. **The subject pronoun is omitted and the 'be' form of the verb is omitted.**

   e.g. :

   Clause : The man who is talking to John is from Korea.

   Phrase : The man Ø Ø talking to John is from Korea.

   Clause : The ideas which are presented in that book are interesting.

   Phrase : The ideas Ø Ø presented in that book are interesting.

   Clause : Ann is the woman who is responsible for preparing the budget.

   Phrase : Ann is the woman Ø Ø responsible for preparing the budget.

   Clause : The books that are on that shelf is mine.

   Phrase : The books Ø Ø on that shelf is mine.

2. **If there is no 'be' form of a verb in the adjective clause, omit the subject pronoun and change the verb to its '-ing' form => Active meaning**

   e.g.:

   Clause : English has an alphabet that consists of 26 letters.

   Phrase : English has an alphabet Ø consisting of 26 letters.

   Clause : Anyone who wants to come with us is welcome.

   Phrase : Anyone Ø wanting to come with us is welcome.

3. **If the clause has passive meaning, omit the subject pronoun and use the past participle => Passive**

   e.g.

   Clause : The book which was written by J.K. Rowling is interesting.

   Phrase : The book Ø Ø written by J.K. Rowling is interesting.

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